

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material comprising:

5 processing, with a developer in which a solution physical development arises, the silver halide photosensitive material containing at least one compound selected from the group consisting of compounds of the following types 1 to 4:

(Type 1)

10 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron  
oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation  
product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation  
product is capable of releasing further two or more  
electrons accompanying a subsequent bond cleavage  
reaction;

(Type 2)

20 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of releasing further one electron accompanying a subsequent carbon-carbon bond cleavage reaction, and the compound having, in its molecule, two or more groups adsorptive to silver halide;

(Type 3)

25 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation

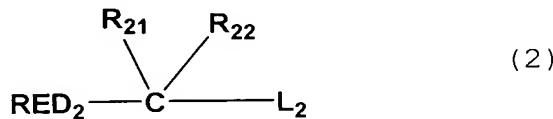
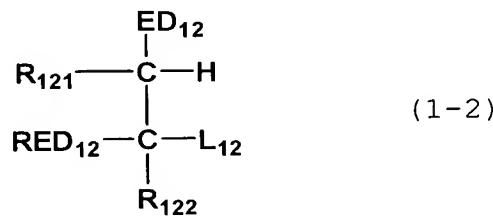
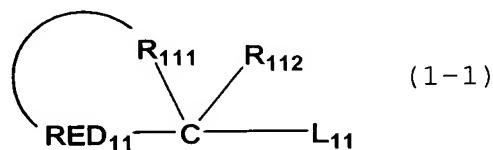
product is capable of releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent bond forming reaction; and

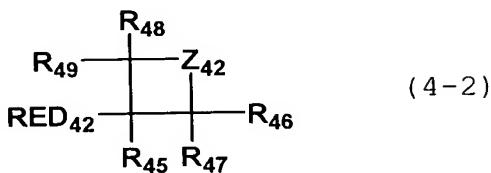
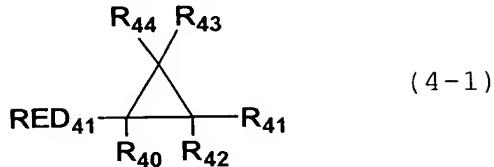
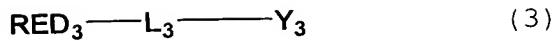
(Type 4)

5 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent  
10 intramolecular ring cleavage reaction.

2. The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according to claim 1, wherein the compound of type 1 is represented by the following general formula (1-1) or (1-2), the compound of type 2 is represented by the following general formula (2), the compound of type 3 is represented by the following formula (3), and the compound of type 4 is represented by the following formula (4):  
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wherein in the general formula (1-1),  $\text{RED}_{11}$  represents a reducing group;  $\text{L}_{11}$  represents a split-off group;  $\text{R}_{112}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and  $\text{R}_{111}$  represents a group of nonmetallic atoms capable of forming a cyclic structure corresponding to a tetrahydro form, hexahydro form or octahydro form of a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring (including an aromatic heterocycle) together with the carbon atom (C) and  $\text{RED}_{11}$ ,

wherein in the general formula (1-2),  $\text{RED}_{12}$  and  $\text{L}_{12}$  have the same meanings as those of  $\text{RED}_{11}$  and  $\text{L}_{11}$  of the general formula (1-1), respectively; each of  $\text{R}_{121}$  and  $\text{R}_{122}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent capable of substituting on the carbon atom; and  $\text{ED}_{12}$  represents an electron-donating group, wherein the groups  $\text{R}_{121}$  and  $\text{RED}_{12}$ , the groups  $\text{R}_{121}$  and  $\text{R}_{122}$ , or the groups  $\text{ED}_{12}$  and  $\text{RED}_{12}$  may be bonded with each other to thereby form a cyclic structure,

25 wherein in the general formula (2),  $\text{RED}_2$  has the same meaning as that of  $\text{RED}_{12}$  of the general formula

(1-2);  $L_2$  represents a split-off group; and each of  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent, wherein  $RED_2$  and  $R_{21}$  may be bonded with each other to thereby form a cyclic structure, provided that the 5 compound represented by the general formula (2) is a compound having, in its molecule, two or more groups adsorptive to silver halide,

wherein in the general formula (3),  $RED_3$  has the same meaning as  $RED_{12}$  of the general formula (1-2); 10  $Y_3$  represents a reactive group having a carbon-carbon double bond moiety or a carbon-carbon triple bond moiety, which moiety being capable of forming a new bond by reacting with a one-electron oxidized  $RED_3$ , and  $L_3$  represents a linking group that links between  $RED_3$  15 and  $Y_3$ ,

wherein in the general formulae (4-1) and (4-2), each of  $RED_{41}$  and  $RED_{42}$  has the same meaning as  $RED_{12}$  of the general formula (1-2); each of  $R_{40}$  to  $R_{44}$  and 20  $R_{45}$  to  $R_{49}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and in the general formula (4-2),  $Z_{42}$  represents  $-CR_{420}R_{421}-$ ,  $-NR_{423}-$  or  $-O-$ , wherein each of  $R_{420}$  and  $R_{421}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and  $R_{423}$  represents a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl 25 group or heterocyclic group.

3. The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according to claim 1, wherein the compound selected from the group consisting of

those of types 1 to 4 is one having, in its molecule, an adsorptive group or a partial structure of sensitizing dye.

4. A silver halide reversal photosensitive material comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those of types 1 to 4 described in claim 1.

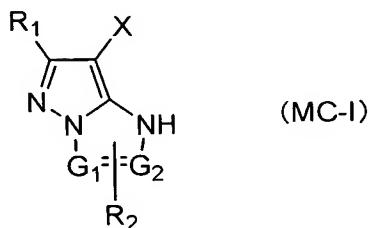
5 5. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver 10 halide reversal photosensitive material has a photosensitive layer containing a silver halide emulsion, on a support, and the at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those of types 1 to 4 is incorporated in the silver halide emulsion.

15 6. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material has a layer containing at least one compound whose oxidation potential is in the range of 0.18 to 0.90 eV.

20 7. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material contains silver halide emulsion grains each having a shell provided on a core, wherein the shell is formed with silver halide after a chemical sensitization step and the average 25 shell thickness of each grain is 20 nm or less.

8. The silver halide reversal photosensitive

material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material is a color reversal photosensitive material containing at least one azole magenta coupler represented by the following 5 general formula (MC-I):



wherein R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; one of G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> represents a carbon atom, and the other represents a nitrogen atom; and R<sub>2</sub> represents a substituent that substitutes one of G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> which is a carbon atom, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> may further have a substituent, a polymer of the general formula (MC-I) may be formed via R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub>, and polymer 10 chain may be bonded via R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub>; X represents a hydrogen atom or a group that is capable of splitting off by a coupling reaction with an oxidized aromatic 15 primary amine color developing agent.